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September 23, 2005

Mail Stop Certificate of Corrections Branch
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Re: U.S. Patent No.: 6,911,899 B1
Issued: June 28, 2005
Inventor: Crochon et al.
Our Docket: 31767

Certificate
SEP 29 2005
of Correction

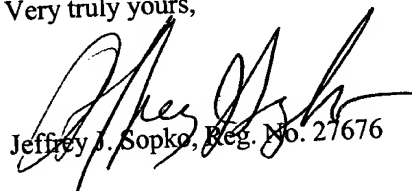
Sir:

A Certificate of Correction under 35 U.S.C. 254 is hereby requested to correct a Patent Office printing error in the above-identified patent. Enclosed herewith is a proposed Certificate of Correction (Form No. PTO-1050) for consideration along with appropriate documentation supporting the request for correction.

It is requested that the Certificate of Correction be completed and mailed at an early date to the undersigned attorney of record. The proposed correction is an obvious one and does not in any way change the sense of the application.

We understand that a check is not required since the errors were on the part of the Patent and Trademark Office in printing the patent.

Very truly yours,


Jeffrey J. Sopko, Reg. No. 27676

JJS:vlh
Enclosures

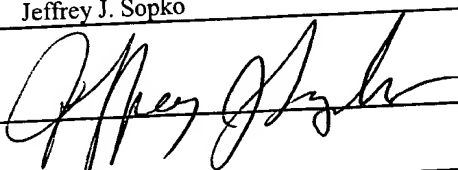
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Certificate of Corrections Branch, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on the date indicated below.

Jeffrey J. Sopko

Name of Attorney for Applicant(s)

September 23, 2005

Date


Signature of Attorney

SEP 29 2005

**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

PATENT NO. : 6,911,899 B1
DATED : June 28, 2005
INVENTOR(S) : Crochon et al.

PAGE 1 OF 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 4

Table 2, Line 38, in the "Action of the labels E" column,
please delete "1 is temporarily" and insert therefor --E1 is temporarily--.

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PATENT NO. 6,911,899 B1

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5 The identification method will now be given in Table II with the example of Figure 1, which will make it possible to explain it clearly; the labels E1 to E4 have 00011, 01100, 01010 and 00111 as their code respectively; it is unnecessary to give the code of the label E0, which has left the interrogation field 2 and will no longer re-enter it. E4 will enter the field of the interrogator during the interrogation sequence

10

TABLE II

Action of interrogator 1	State of all the labels E	Action of the labels E
Start of interrogation (signal 111)	E1, E2, E3 in interrogation field 2	E1, E2 and E3 return their code
Start of identification sequence at most significant bit (signal 110)		No response: E1, E2 and E3 have their first bit at 0
Information of type 0 (signal 00)		E2 and E3 send, their second bit being at 1
Information of type 1		E1 is temporarily inhibited; E2 sends, its third bit being at 1
Information of type 1		E3 is temporarily inhibited; no sending, the labels still active (E2) having their fourth bit at 0
Information of type 0		No sending, the labels still active (E2) having their

SEP 29 2005

		fifth bit at zero
Confirmation of code 01100 (signal 10101100)		The label E2 recognises its code
Exchange of information with label E2		
Start of interrogation	E2 becomes inactive and E1 and E3 become active again	E2 is definitively inhibited, E1 and E3 send their code
Start of identification sequence at least significant bit (signal 100)		E1 sends, its fifth bit being equal to 1
Information of type 1		E3 is temporarily inhibited, E1 sends
Information of type 1		No sending
Information of type 0		No sending
Information of type 0	E4 enters the interrogation field	No sending
Confirmation of code 00011		The label E1 identifies its code
Exchange of information with label E1		
Start of interrogation	E1 becomes inactive, E3 becomes active again, E4 becomes active	E1 is definitively inhibited; E3 and E4 send their code
Start of identification sequence at most significant bit		No response
Information of type 0		E3 sends
Information of type 1	E1 leaves interrogation field 2	E4 is temporarily inhibited; no sending
Information of type 0		E3 sends
Information of type 1		No sending
Confirmation of code 01010		E3 identifies its code

Exchange of information with label E3		
Start of interrogation	E3 becomes inactive, E4 becomes active again	E3 is definitively inhibited; E4 sends its code
Confirmation of code 00111		E4 identifies its code
Exchange of information with label E4		
Start of interrogation	E4 becomes inactive	E4 is definitively inhibited

A clearer and more general presentation of the method is given by the flow diagrams in Figures 3 and 4 respectively with regard to the interrogator and the label.

Each identification cycle commences with a start of interrogation signal, in which the non-inhibited labels send all their identification code all at one go. This step makes it possible to recognise whether a single signal is sent, or whether on the other hand there is a superimposition of signals. In the first case, which corresponds to that of a single label E still to be identified in the interrogation field 2, the identification is immediate and it is possible to commence the passage of information between this label and the interrogator 1 without any other formality; in the contrary case, a successive identification of the labels E is carried out according to a method which resembles that of the prior patent of the applicant. This method entails a bit by bit reading of the codes and comprises sending of signals of type 0 or 1 according to whether the previously read bits of the labels currently being identified were all equal to 0 or not. When a signal of type 1 is sent, the labels